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SPECIAL NOTICE.-Whereas, the Club Rooms, SPECIAL NOTICE.— Wheter the hours of I and 2 No. 26 th av., were broken into between the hours of I and 2 o'clock, Sunday Afternoon, and all the tickets belonging to the Reform Rominations of the Mercantick Library, were the Reform Rominations of the Mercantick Library, were the Reform Romination of the American Street Boyler and Chairman of the Nomination Committee.

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New York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, MAY 17, 1858.

The Rejected Tract.

We shall publish in THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE of to-n errow the Tract on the Family Relations in Slavery, which was rejected by the Publishing Committe of the Tract Society, after the premium of Two Hundred Dollars had been awarded to it by a Committee consisting of the Rev. Dr. WAYLAND, the Rt. Rev. T. M. CLARK, Bishop of Rhode Island; C. Ston-DART, esq., of Massachusetts, and the Rev. D. Brows of Scotland. Its author is Mr. C. K. Whipple of Boston. As we believe, he is a life member of the Massachusetta Tract Society. Persons wishing for copies will do well to order them at once.

In Congress on Saturday, Mr. Gwin presented to the SENATE the memorial of the California Legislature respecting Mexican outrages. The subject was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. Seward introduced a joint resolution, authorizing the President to give notice to Hanover of the abrogation of the treaty of 1816. The residue of the session was devoted to the District of Columbia

In the House, Mr. Latham, summoned as a witness before the Willett's Point Committee, was brought before the bar. It appearing that he had returned voluntarily, he was ordered to be discharged, upon giving testimony. The private calender was then taken up.

An interesting letter from our correspondent with the army in Utah is given on another page of this paper. It contains the statement of a man who had been a prisoner among the Mormons, but who had made his escape from them and arrived in the camp. He states that when he left Salt Lake City, in the middle of February, the Mormons were resolved on war; that they had divided their men into two classes, one of warriors and the other of farmers; that they were confident of harvesting this year's crops before they could be seriously disturbed: and that in case of ultimate defeat, they were determined to burn everything and retreat to the White Mountains, which lie west of the desert that stretches from Salt Lake toward the Pacific. However, a dispatch from Fort Leavenworth, which we give with our correspondent's letter, puts a different aspect on the whole matter. According to this report the movement to the White Mountains has commenced already, and at the same time Gov. Cumming has been invited to Salt Lake City. The dispatch is not as complete as is desirable, but we infer from its tenor that it is the leaders and more fanatical members of the Mormon community who have gone to the mountains, and that the more moderate mass of the people have called in Gov. Cumming and made their submission to the United States Government. This is all possible, but it is contrary to all our previous information, and we shall wait for more decided intellience before giving it credence.

In the great interest which now prevails in this country with regard to a new version of the Scriptures, we have no doubt that many of our readers will very cordially welcome an account, given on another page of this paper by a correspondent at Göttingen, of a new work on the Bible whose publication has just been commenced in Germany. The author, no less a scholar than Chevalier BUNSEN, proposes not only a new translation of both the Old and New Testaments, but an exegetic commentary and elaborate disquisitions upon various scriptural subjects. A portion of the first volume only has been published, but it can scarcely fail to be ex amined with careful attention by learned men in all Christian communities.

If you are ever in doubt as to which of two parties in a controversy is wrong, just fix your attention on the point covered by this question-"Which presents most fairly and fully the position "of the other?" You can scarcely ever be mistaken in concluding that whichever does this is in

The Chicago Tribune thus commences a criticism on our recent article on Mr. Douglas and the politics of Illinois:

tics of Illinois:

"Mr. DOUGLAS AND THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.—In these days, when flagmant dishonesty in political action is the rule which governs professed Democrats, it may be wise in THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE to plead that the Democrat who attempts to make himself an exception to the rule, if but for a brief period, and on a single mooted point, should be rewarded with the most coveted honors that the Republican party has to bestew. It may be wise in that party in illinois to teelect Mr. Douglas to the Senate; but the wisdom of it is not yet apparent, and we are not, at this writing, disposed to believe that the able and incursious pleading of our cotrasporary in his behalf, will have the effect to convince them that they are all wrong, and that Mr. Douglas and The New-York Tribune only are right." Our readers know how utterly this misrepre-

sents us-know that we have said nothing as to any Democrat being "rewarded with the most exalted " honors that the Republican party has to bestow" -never urged the Republicans of Illinois to elect Mr. Douglas, nor anybody else; though we did say we understood they had very generally pitched upon Mr. Lincoln as their candidate, and we regarded this as an excellent choice. But we never proposed nor attempted to give them any counsel at all on the subject of their approaching Senatorial election. If we felt any solicitude on the subjest, we need but remember that they have recently chosen a U. S. Senator and a Governor who have few if any superiors, while the fact that both were, until recently, political antagonists of a large majority of those whose votes elected them, proves the liberality of the Illinois Republicans to be on a par with their sagacity. We bid them, therefore, choose for their second Senator precisely as they see fit.

If, however, we were as solicitous as their organs seem to be for the defeat of Judge Douglas, we should remonstrate against the unwise tactics of those organs in making a personal issue in the

premises. In the great struggle of the present Session, Mr. Douglas has pursued a course which is undoubtedly approved by the judgment of nine-tenths of his constituents of all parties. His course has been not merely right-it has been conspicuously, courageously, eminently so. To make the battle on him, therefore, in the ensuing State Election, is to court if not insure defeat. The public heart always warms to a man who rises above party, tramples on patronage, returns frown for frown to irritated power, saying, "Here is my principle-on "it I have triumphed, and with it I am ready to " fall." A personal issue with Judge Douglas is therefere, in our view, just what his adversaries should dread and his friends desire. Were we living to-day in Illinois and anxious to defeat his re-election, we should insist on ignoring him as much as possible in the contest, but always doing full justice to his recent course, while we made our battle on Republican principles and against the Lecompton fraud and its backers. We should expect in this way to elect a Republican Legislature, and thereby a straight-out Republican Senator. But we have no counsel to give to any party in Illinois, nor, since it is morally certain that either Abraham Lincoln or Stephen A Douglas is to be the next Senator, do we wish to interfere in the contest. We know that Mr. Lincoln will prove an excellent Senator if elected; we believe Mr. Douglas cannot henceforth be otherwise. The Slave Power may feel impelled to pro pitiate, but it never can forgive him. There would be rejoicings in every slave-mart over the tidings that he had been superseded, though his successor were Lovejoy or Codding. And he, having tasted the sweets of independence, can never long forego them. The breach which the last Winter has opened between him and Toombs, Stephens, Cobb Orr, Slidell & Co., may be plastered over ever so nicely, but it is destined to deepen and widen. So, friends in Illinois! go on your own way, and be more careful of misrepresenting your neighbors. We ask nothing more.

The people of the State of New-York are already n possession of a Draft of Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, proposed by Commissioners appointed for that purpose, and presented to the Legislature as early as 1850. We have now to notice the foundation stone, so to speak, of a much more extensive legal structure, being nothing less than a complete codification of that body of sub stantive law to which methods of proceeding are only an accessory-that body of law which regulates the acquisition, possession, and transfer of property, and which prescribes for us the rules of life and conduct whether as citizens or individuals.

The initiatory step in this very important world of codification was taken in an act of the Legislature of 1857, by which David Dudley Field, Will iam Curtis Noyes, and Alexander W. Bradford were constituted Commissioners for this purposean appointment which those gentlemen must have accepted in a pure spirit of patriotic and professional devotion, since the act expressly pro vides that they shall receive no compensation whatever for their services. This act further requires these codifiers to divide their work into three portions-a Political Code, a Civil Code, and a Penal Code-and to report to the next Legislature a general analysis of these Codes, and the progress made in their preparation,-a similar report as to progress to be made annually until the work shall be completed, or till the five years to which the Commission is limited shall expire. The act further authorizes the Commissioners, so

fast as any part of their first draft is completed,

to cause it to be printed at the public expense, for

the purpose of distribution among the Judges and other competent persons for examination, criticism, and the suggestion of changes. We have now before us the first report to the Legislature, made under the above provisions. This report includes a preliminary statement and a general analysis of the whole of the three codes which the Commissioners have in preparation. Of the civil code, which constitutes, indeed, by far the most serious and formidable part of the undertaking, only a small part has yet been written out; but the political and penal codes are stated to be already so far advanced that the Commissioners expect to lay them before the next Legislature. We conclude from this that the first drafts have already been printed and distributed, since the act requires a revision, reprint and redistribution-the latter to precede by six months the presentation of the codes to the Legislature. The present document, however, includes no finished part of these codes, giving of them, as of the proposed civil code, only a general analysis, skeleton, or table of contents. From the short but comprehensive preliminary statement prefixed by the Commissioners to this analysis, it is evident that they have made the work they have in hand the subject of deep reflection, and that they are not less impressed with the serious character of the undertaking than they are with the pressing necessity for it. Of that necessity, no reflecting and well-informed person can entertain a doubt. The condition of the law is worse, the elements of which it is composed are more incongruous, and the intermingling of dead and dying with vital and growing principles is more embarrassing, than was the case either with the Roman law under Justinian, or the French law under Bonaparte; and a code, even though executed with but moderate ability, could scarcely fail to assure us many of the advantages which the Roman and French codes, with all their defects, have conferred and still confer upon the countries subject to them. In the revision and consolidation which they have undertaken, the Commissioners have two great purposes in view, not merely the reduction of existing laws into a more accessible form, resolving doubts, disposing of vexed questions, and bolishing useless distinctions, but the introduction lso of such changes as shall seem to be sancioned by reason, and especially by experience,

whether in this country or elsewhere. In this latter branch of their undertaking they propose, however, to proceed with great delicacy and caution. Law, they admit, is and must be the growth of time and circumstances. They are far from proposing a system of jurisprudence like that projected by Bentham, founded upon mere general principles with little or no reference to national characteristics, traditions and usages. At the same time, the vast changes which society has undergone within the last century not only require the obliteration from our law of many things which have become obsolete, and of others which have become unsuitable and inconvenient, but the occasional introduction also of new rules better adapted to an advanced civilization, and better in accordance with prevailing ideas and opinions. Our own Revised Statutes and the law as held at present by our Courts must form the basis of the work; but there seems no reason why jurisprudence should not share with other sciences and other arts the benefits of that rapid intercommunication by means of which improvements and discoveries are no

leager local, but are rapidly diffused from one part of the world to another. The Commissioners, however, propose to change nothing merely for the sake of change, nor indeed without the strong probability of decided advantage.

In preparing the analysis, or table of contents which is now submitted to the public, great assistance has, of course, been derived from the numer ous digests and abridgments by which private persons, without authority from the State, have undertaken to supply to a certain extent the neces sity for a code. It exhibits comprehensiveness of view, as well as an analytical spirit, and nobody can examine it without feeling what a boon it would be to be able to turn to a clear and explicit statement, within a moderate compass, of what the law is in relation to the vast variety of topics em-

braced in it. In the year 1854, the Hon, Jared V. Peck represented the Westchester District (next above this City) in Congress, having been elected by a large majority, as a Democrat, at the same time with Franklin Pierce as President. Mr. Peck was a young man, not a hardened politician, and, when the Nebraska bill came before the House, he was very paturally perplexed as to his true course. Party allegiance and party favor pulled one way; public sentiment and his own impressions as to what was just and expedient drew in the opposite direction. After taking time for inquiry and de liberation, Mr. Peck decided to oppose the bill, and he did so to the end.

In the Autumn following, his successor was to be chosen. A very strong public sentiment in the District demanded his re-election. One man had power to defeat this sentiment-Mr. Peck himself. He refused to be a candidate, saying that he had pledged himself to do so when he was first nominated, and would respect that pledge throughout. So Dr. Brandreth obtained the Democratic, and Mr. Bayard Clark the Whig and "American" nominations, and, having taken strong ground, in a letter and in his speeches, against the Nebrasks policy, Mr. C. was overwhelmingly elected.

There were citizens of the District who were not satisfied thus to drop Mr. Peck. The writer hereof for one wrote on his ballot the name of Jared V. Peck for Congress, and so voted it; and, had there been printed ballols for Mr. Peck at the several polls, the vote for him would have been a large one. But Mr. Peck had declined-he was not in nomination -every vote for him was notoriously a vote thrown away, so far as the immediate result was concerned -so but a few were cast. Hereupon Mr. Elijah Ward, M. C. from this City, makes a Lecompton speech denunciatory of the course of the Hon. John B. Haskin, wherein he says:

"My colleague will bear in mind that his predeces sor, in 1854, voted against the Kansas-Nebraska bill in opposition to the wishes of his constituents. He boasted that he could be returned upon that vote; not being rominated, he ran, in 1856, as an independent candidate, and received so small a number of votes that I do not find his name mentioned in the official

False as this statement is in every essential particular, it yet conveys an admonition to the politicians of the Westchester District which they would do well to heed. We ask those gentlemen to bear in mind that there are a good many voters in the District who will not see Mr. Haskin shelved as Mr. Peck was, even though he should desire it. This one, for instance, will not be content with merely writing and voting a Haskin ballot; he will endeavor to see that there shall be printed ballots at every poll, and men to circulate them. Of the voters of the District, an immense majority approve the course of Mr. Haskin and have determined to reëlect him. If the Lecomptopites see fit to run a candidate against him, there can be no objection; but if any candidate other than Mr. Haskin is brought out who is professedly anti-Lecompton, no matter under what guise or in the name of what party, he will be regarded and treated as a wolf in sheep's clothing. If there should happen to be any Elijah Wards in the next Congress, they shall not have an opportunity to exult over Mr. Haskin with even the shadow of plausibility which relieves the general untruth of the above allusion to Mr. Peck.

The European diplomats in China appear to have transferred the scene of their operations from Canton to Shanghai. By way of opening a communication with the the Imperial Court, as had been agreed upon by the representatives of the United States and Russia, as well as those of England and France, the Secretaries of the English and French Embassies were dispatched to Shanghai, as the bearers of a letter to the Emperor con taining the demands of the four Powers. They reached that city on the 20th of February. Learning that the Tao-tai, or Viceroy, was absent at Foo-Chow-Foo, which is the capital of the prov ince, distant some fifty miles inland from Shanghai with which, however, it has a water communica tion, they resolved to follow him thither. Attended by the French and English Consuls and the Amer can Vice-Consuls, with their interpreters, they embarked in Chinese boats and reached Foo-Chow-Foo on the 26th. This is described as a city of between two and three millions of inhabitants It is on the grand canal, and in daily communica tion with Pekin. The Tao-tai was not there; he had left for Shanghai in hopes to intercept the secretaries, but had missed them by not taking the same route. They sent word, however, of their arrival as bearers of important dispatches to the Foa-tai or Deputy Viceroy, and they entered the town in the midst of a great crowd, drawn together by news of their arrival, who received them in silence-interpreted as a mark of respect-and though with evident indications of astonishment, yet without any marks of hostility. The dispatches being delivered to the Foa-tai, he entertained the Secretaries with a repast, during which he in quired as to the state of things at Canton and what would be done with Yek. The next day this official-who is described as a person of great intelligence and of very amiable manners-returned the risit of the Secretaries at a palace provided for them outside the town. He was accompanied on this visit by the Tao-tai, who had been sent for, and had returned in the interval. The Secretaries were informed that it would take from ten to fifteen days for the dispatches to reach Pekin. They then returned to Shanghai, having first received a letter addressed to the Embassadors, stating that the dispatches would be forwarded to Pekin with promptitude and dispatch. It is in anticipation of the answer to be received that the diplomats have proceeded to Shanghai. The readiness of the authorities at Foo-Chow-Foo to forward the dispatches, and the degradation of Yek, whose capture at that time was not known at Pekin, were regarded as indicating a favorable result for the pend ing negotiations.

Beyond the impression which the occupation of Canton may make on the Imperial Court-and how the news will be received there remains yet to be

seen—the Allies do not appear to take much from their occupation of Canton. The promised revival of trade has not yet taken place. Even servants cannot be had, as the Chinese, doubtful how matters may turn, will not engage themselves to Europeans. Within the city there is still a large body of Tartar troops, over whom the Allies exercise only a nominal supervision, while outside of the city and within ten miles of it is a formidable Chinese camp, composed of soldiers drawn from the villages in the immediate neighborhood of that city.

Lieut. Beale in his first report to the Secretary of War on the Wagon Road to the Pacific along the 35th parallel of latitude, calls attention to a means of securing a supply of water on that route which he thinks far preferable to the project of Artesian wells. It is the method, long in use in Mexico, of constructing dams across ravines and cañons, thus obtaining in the rainy seasons artificial accumulations of water to be used during the remainder of the year. In Mexico dams of this sort are employed in the irrigation of large tracts of territory, which are entirely dependent upon this means for a supply of water, both for domestic and agricultural purposes. This method has the advantage over other artificial means of obtaining water of a certain return for the money expended, which is very far from being the case with Artesian wells, while it answers fully the same purpose, and that in a much more economical way. Abundant evidence appears in the various explorations that at certain seasons of the year rains fall in sufficient quantities to fill up these artificial reservoirs, for the construction of which the numerous canons afford great facilities.

Lieutenant Beale considers that the explorations made by Aubrey, Whipple and himself fully establish not only the practicability, but the superior advantages of the country along the 35th parallel for a wagen-road. They have all traveled it with wagons, not on precisely the same line, but on pretty much the same route. In Lieutenat Beale's journey (from Albuquerque to the Colorado and back), though sometimes wood and sometimes water were wanting, there was always an abundance of grass. The outward journey was made in the months of September and October, and the return journey in the months of January and February, and Lieutenant Beale considers it to be established that the route is practicable in both Win ter and Summer. Even in mid-winter on the most elevated portions of the road, not a tent was spread. the abundant fuel found on the hill-tops and sides, and the warm weather, rendering tents unnecessary for warmth or comfort. The health of the exploring party was also perfect, the medicine chest proving only an incumbrance.

In addition to water-dams, to be constructed along the entire route, at short intervals, Lieut. Beale recommends a military post every seventyfive miles, about which he thinks thrifty settlements would soon grow up, as the road for the most part lies through a country very beautiful and well adapted for grazing, and with a supply of wa ter, for sgriculture also. These settlements would soon, it is thought, gain strength to protect themselves and the road so as to supersede the neces sity of keeping up the posts which had served as their original nucleus. Such a post is especially necessary at the crossing of the Colorado; for although the Indians living on the rich interval lands of that river are agriculturists, and consequently peaceful, yet they are quite numerous, and the confusion of inexperienced teams rafting so wide a river would be apt to offer too strong a temptation for Indians to withstand. An appropriation is also recommended to the amount of \$100,000 for building bridges, by means of which the road might be considerably shortened. A bridge, for instance, at the Cañon Diabolo would save twenty-five or thirty miles. The road thus improved and protected, Lieut. Beale does not doubt that the whole emigration to the Pacific, instead of being divided and scattered as now over haif a dozen routes, would pursue this one line-a concentration of travel beneficial alike in point of convenience and economy to the traveler and to the Government, which would thus have but one road to defend. In fact, the road is represented a capable of improvements which would give it a preference over the Panama route, not merely as a matter of economy for poorer emigrants, but in point of comfort, safety and pleasure, for the richer class.

Meanwhile, the exploration of the Colorado River under Lieut. Ives is making good progress; and we shall soon know whether a communication is possible by that route between California and Utah.

It appears, from a recently-published report of the Commissioners charged with the superintendence of the British Customs duties, that one effect of the prevailing grape disease is greatly to increase the alcoholic strength of the liquors imported into England and drank there as wines. Whether this effect be natural or artificial, the Commissioners are not able to say. Upon another point their in formation is more positive. Not only does the wine imported from Spain and Portugal arrive in Great Britain a great deal stronger than formerlycontaining, as a matter of course, thirty-three per sent of proof spirits-but, while it lies in bond, it requires also larger additions than formerly to keep up the requisite degree of strength-an addition of ten per cent being customarily allowed by the bonded warehouse authorities for that purpose. What with the alcohol in it when it arrives, and that put in afterward, this Old London Particular often gets so strong as to raise serious deubts in the minds of the Commissioners whether it ought to be set down as wine or brandy. Not that they at all charge themselves with the duty of protecting the purity or flavor of foreign wines, for the benefit of the wine drinking public, but they have a direct interest in the question in their character of guardians of the revenue. The duty upon spirit is fifteen shillings a gallon-the duty upon wine only five shillings and nine pence. What duty, then, ought to be laid upon a bottle of liquor entered as wine, but which proves, upon being tested, to contain fifty per cent and upward of spirit? This question is discussed by the Commissioners at great length—the conclusion at which they arrive being that nothing shall be allowed to pass as wine, which has more than forty per cent of spirit in it. If, however, our drinkers of old Port imported from London would like it a little stronger, we doubt not they can be accommodated by a reasonable addition of spirits

would be liable to conficcation. The Commission ers, however, seem to have their doubts in respect to this practice—which they represent as being greatly on the increase—of inducing the public to purchase, as being of British manufacture, articles which in reality are of foreign workmanship, ast withstanding their British brand.

On the roll of our Revolutionary patriots, no name stands higher than that of SAMUEL ADAMS. He was one of the earliest, most ardent, most steat. fast, of those who counseled and led the resistance to British tyranny, sharing with John Hancock alone the honor of being excepted by Gen. Gage from his offer of pardon to all who would design from their rebellion and return to their former state of decility and loyalty to the British Crown. He was a member of the Continental Congress throughout the Revolution, and of course a signer of the Des laration of Independence; a prominent member of the Convention which gave (1780) Massachusette her first State Constitution; also of the Convention which (1788) ratified the Federal Constitution. Mr. Adams, being of the Jeffersonian or Republican school in politics, acquiesced in the Constitu tion with hesitancy and many scruples, and only at. ter the Convention had agreed to propose several amendments, most of which have since been adopt ed. His adhesion may be said to have carried the Constitution, not alone in Massachusette, but in the Union. He was immediately thereafter chosen Lient. Governor, and annually reelected till 1794; when, on Gov. Hancock's declining to be longer Governor, he was elevated to that post, and reelected annually till 1797, when-partly on account of his age and infirmities, but quite as much, doubtless, because of the increasing intensity of political partisanship-he being a Jeffersonian or Republican, while Massachusetts was decidedly Federalhe declined being again a candidate, retiring to private life. We believe he once thereafter ran for Congress against the eloquent Fisher Ames; but the decided and zealous Federalism of the District gave him no chance, and he was beaten, just as the Virginia hero, Col. Daniel Morgan, was bestes about the same time because he was a Federalist, Mr. Adams died universally esteemed and honored in 1803, having attained the ripe age of 81 years, closing in poverty and independence an eventful and useful life.

In retiring from the Governorship in 1797, Mr. Adams addressed the Legislature of Massachusetts in terms which are still worthy the regard of every republican. We extract from that Address the following, to which we solicit especial atteation:

the following, to which we solicit especial attention:

"In pursuance of the provision in the Constituties, the people have recently exercised their own soversign power in the election of another President. Elections to offices, even in the smallest corporations, are and ought to be deemed highly important. Of how much more importance is it that elections to the highest offices in our extensive Republic should be conducted in a manner and with a spirit becoming a free, virtuous and enlightened people, who justly estimate the value of their sacred rights. In the late elections, the people have turned their attention to several citizess who have rendered eminent services to our Federal Commonwealth in exalted stations. Upon whichever of the candidates the lot may have fallen, the people have reason to expect that his administration will be strictly conformable to the letter and true intent of the Constitution, that it may long continue to be the gearanty of our freely elective republican Goverament. On fair and uncontrolled elections depend, under God, the whole superstructure of our Goverament; should corruption ever insert itself in our elections, there would be great danger of corruption in our Goveraments. Although it is not long since the subject of elections was under the consideration of the Legislature, and a law passed for the purpose of further security to the people in the free exercise of this invaluable right, vet give me leave to suggest for your consideration whether still further securities may not be provided, so that the rightful electors may not be frustrated in their housest intentions. That elections may not be contaminated by strangers or unqualified persons, may it not be necessary that every man may be known, as far as possible, when he presents himself to give in his vote? This may be more especially important in our seaports and other populous towns, in which many foreigners should be required, when they offer their order to the selections of the towns, to produce authentic certificates

The latest accounts from Mexico confirm our an ticipations of the triumph of the Zuloaga Government. Juarez has arrived at Vera Cruz, but his presence there adds nothing to the strength of the Liberals, while it endangers a contest for authority between him and those at the head of the local administration. Meanwhile in the northern interior the opposition to the administration established at the national seat of government is gradually giving way. The whole army of Parrodi is now incorporated with the Government troops, and the State of Durango is said to have pronounced for that side. The detachment of Vidaurri's forces which and advanced on San Luis Petosi, having failed to make any impression, had fallen back on Monterey. Vidaurri's army at that place-in which service the fillibuster Henningsen appears to have engaged himself-is represented to be in fine condition, and to be confidently awaiting the approach of 3,000 Government troops said to be marching against them. But the hold of these Mexican Generals on their troops is very uncertain, and it would not be surprising if, on the approach of the Government forces, Vidaurri should experience the fate of Comonfort and Parrodi.

Mr. Lewis H. Putnam-a gentleman of color who has been for some years engaged in commending a project of Agricultural immprovement in Liberia in connection with emigration to that country, and who in the course of it has fallen out with the Colonization Society, and been badly handled in a recent trial on a suit brought by himself against a leading officer of that Society-wishes to appeal to the public through a long address which we have not room to publish. We gather from it that Mr. Putnam proposes to lecture in far-therance of his plan, and to support himself and orward his project by the proceeds of his lectures. He says incidentally that "it is important that I should have the confidence and the cooperation "of the public:" and, as it is quite notorious that Mr. P. does not now possess that confidence, he announces that he shall appeal his case to the Supreme Court, where he expects to show facts that will completely change the aspect of the matter. We add the only paragraph of Mr. Putnam's long address which seems to us of general "The plan to transform the serfs of Russia into an

after its arrival here.

Another recent trick of trade is also referred to in this report. It has become not uncommon for British producers, especially in the clock, watch, pencil, and certain glass trades, to get articles manufactured abroad, but stamped, nevertheless, with their own names and brands. These articles, upon application of the person with whose name they are stamped, are admitted to entry; though if attempted to be entered by anybody else, they